

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**ATTORNEYS.**  
J. J. Judd, Jr., Office over  
Judd & Co.'s Bank, cor. Merchant  
and Robinson Sts.  
J. J. Johnson, W. C. Ahi and  
John Johnson, Office No. 19 West  
Street, Tel. 384.  
J. A. Dickey, Office and Bethel St.  
Tel. 38. P. O. box 285.  
J. W. Jobe, Suite 315 Mar-  
quette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian  
Islands, General for States of Illinois,  
Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.  
J. L. Eakin, Commissioner of Deeds  
for California, 14 Kaahumanu St.  
J. P. Peterson, 15 Kaahumanu  
Street.  
**PHYSICIANS.**  
J. J. Augur, Homeopathic Prac-  
titioner, Special attention given to  
chronic diseases, office and residence,  
Beretania St., nearly opp. Methodist  
church, office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to  
5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to  
11 a. m., Tel. 733.  
J. S. Cleveland, M. D., Office  
over King St., hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to  
5 p. m., Tel. 623.  
J. W. J. Galbraith, Office and resi-  
dence, cor. Beretania and Alakaa Sts.  
office hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 4 and 7 to 8  
p. m., Sunday 9 to 10 a. m., Tel. 132.  
J. W. Jobe, Office 326 Fort St.,  
hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.,  
Sunday 9 to 10 a. m., Tel. 132.  
J. T. Mutamua, Office, 330 Nuanu  
St., hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.,  
Sunday 9 to 10 a. m., Tel. 132.  
J. S. C. Waterhouse, Office and resi-  
dence, King St., near Alakaa; office  
hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8  
p. m., telephone 331 white.  
J. A. C. Posey, Specialist for Eye,  
Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases and Cas-  
sals, Masonic Temple, hours 9 to 12  
a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.  
J. Clapham, Veterinary Surgeon  
and Dentist, office, King St., Stables,  
Tel. 102; calls day or night promptly  
answered; specialization, obstetrics and  
diseases.  
**DENTISTS.**  
J. E. Grossman, D.D.S., Alakaa St.,  
near Masonic Temple, hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
J. Derby, Mott-Smith bldg., cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts.; office hours 9 to 4.  
J. C. B. High, Philadelphia Dental  
College 1892, Masonic Temple, Tel. 33.  
J. A. C. Wall, D.D.S., 10 E. Wall St.,  
office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Love  
St., Tel. 64.  
**MUSICIANS.**  
J. E. Music School, Will remain  
open during the coming vacation. Pu-  
blics can avail themselves of this to  
make up for time lost during quaran-  
tine.  
**ARCHITECTS.**  
J. E. Page, Architects and  
Builders, Office, Room 10, Arlington  
Hotel, Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and  
plans estimated furnished at short no-  
tice, Tel. 228; P. O. box 75.  
J. E. Train, Architects, Suite  
C, Model Block, Fort St.  
**ENGINEERS.**  
J. E. D. Doves, C.E., Surveyor and  
Engineer, office, Campbell block,  
opposite next to Bishop & Co. bank;  
office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.;  
Tel. 62. Orders taken for typewriting.  
J. E. Neill & Co., Ltd., Engi-  
neers, electricians and boiler makers, 10-  
12, Fort St.  
J. E. Chalmers, Engineers and  
Builders, Engines, Kiekie, Pumps,  
Pipes, etc., Fort St., H. A. Allen, mech.  
and representative.  
J. E. Taylor, M. Am. Soc. E., En-  
gineering Hydraulic Engineer, 206  
and 212, Honolulu, Tel. 99.  
**CONTRACTORS.**  
J. E. Meerman & Co., Contractors  
Painters, Plasterers, Paperhangers  
and decorators, all work neatly done,  
Office Fort St., back of High School  
Building.  
J. E. F. F. F., Contractor and Builder,  
Office and office, brick, wood or  
stone building, shop, Palace Walk, real-  
estate, Weller Ave., near Kewalo.  
**OPTICIANS.**  
J. E. Vision, is the cause of  
many cases of eye trouble, which are often  
caused by the use of cheap, inferior  
lenses. J. E. Lucas, optician, love  
lenses.  
**STENOGRAPHERS.**  
J. E. Miller, Stenographer and Type-  
writer, office with Thurston & Carter.  
J. E. Miller, Stenographer  
Office, Room 26 Judd Bldg.  
**CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.**  
J. E. F. F., Late of San Fran-  
cisco, in Fort St., near Queen.  
**BROKERS.**  
J. E. Campbell, Office Queen St., op-  
posite Union Feed Co.  
J. E. Kentwell, Loans negotiated.  
Business transacted, Bethel St.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
J. E. Agent to take knowledge  
of instruments, district of Kona,  
Hawaii, at W. C. Ahi's office, King St.,  
near Robinson.  
**Fourth of July Committee.**  
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five for the Fourth of July celebration  
met today at 12:30 noon in the  
office of Commerce. All the mem-  
bers of the committee as well as those  
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requested to attend and be  
present. The estimates of the various  
committees will be given to the Finance  
committee.

# HOW PARTY PLEDGES WERE KEPT BY LATE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

**THE TARIFF REVISED ON PROTECTION LINES.**  
**THE FINANCES OF THE NATION PLACED ON A SOUND BASIS.**  
**THE VETERANS AND WIDOWS OF THE CIVIL WAR CARED FOR.**  
**CUBA RESCUED FROM THE TYRANNY OF SPAIN.**  
**THE WAR MEASURES OF 1898, ALASKA PROVIDED WITH A CIVIC CODE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM.**  
**A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.**  
**Achievements of the First Session of the LVth Congress.**  
WASHINGTON, June 22.—A comprehensive review of what has been accomplished by the Fifty-sixth Congress in its first session, the duration of which has been shorter than that of any preceding "long" session of Congress since 1898, requires a glance at the achievements of the last Congress which preceded it, both together covering the period since the beginning of the present National Administration, and also the keeping in mind of the fact that in the last Congress only one branch was controlled by the Republican party, so that the success of legislation depended to a considerable extent upon the co-operation of at least some members of the opposition. The members of all parties supported with virtual unanimity the declaration of war against Spain, the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, the appropriation of money to carry on the war, and other measures for the national defense, and some members of the opposition also supported the war revenue legislation, the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, the annexation of Hawaii and a number of other measures, but there could be no agreement on a financial measure, and the Republican House of Representatives was powerless to redeem in that Congress its pledge in behalf of sound money. No further demonstration of this fact was necessary after its rejection by a majority of nearly fifty votes on January 31, 1898, of the Senate concurrent resolution declaring in favor of the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, in silver coin. The Fifty-fifth Congress, however, was able to redeem the pledges in the Republican National platform of 1896 in regard to the revision of the tariff, the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of a naval base in the West Indies, and when it expired Cuba was free from Spanish rule. A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy had also been enacted into law; the homestead laws had been extended over Alaska and a criminal code provided for that Territory; an industrial commission had been created to investigate subjects in which both labor and capital, as well as the business interests were concerned; the Army had been temporarily reorganized and increased; all measures necessary for the prosecution of the war had been promptly passed; an appropriation to pay Spain \$20,000,000 for the surrender of sovereignty over the Philippine archipelago had been made, and a number of other important acts had been written in the statute book. **GOLD STANDARD BILL PASSED.** When the Fifty-sixth Congress assembled last December, with the Republicans in control of both branches, the majority lost no time in its efforts to settle the financial question on a sound and enduring basis. Weeks before the regular standing committees of the House and Senate had been appointed, a financial bill was framed and brought forward, and it passed that body before the Christmas holiday recess. On March 14 it was approved by the President, and thus another solemn pledge of the Republican party was redeemed. **LEGISLATION FOR NEW POSSESSIONS.** The next great question to be dealt with was one which involved the policy of future legislation in regard to the territory acquired from Spain, a subject which was in terms referred to Congress by the treaty of Paris. It was therefore of paramount importance that Congress should start right and act with deliberation. The Porto Rican tariff bill, with provisions for the establishment of a civil government in the island, was the result. No measure ever brought forward in Congress, at least within a generation, was the object of such bitter and savage assault, or so much invective, misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood on the part of its opponents, as was the Porto Rican bill. It became law on April 12, went into operation on May 1, and its first fruits are already realized in increase of the island's revenues, a revival of business and industries and an increase of confidence, together with indications of growing contentment among the inhabitants of the island. An act was also passed to give Porto Rico the benefit of all the customs revenue on imports from the island into the United States during the existence of the military government. Congress also passed and the President approved a law providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii which is to supersede the provisional government established on the ruins of the half despotic and wholly corrupt political organism known as the Kingdom of Hawaii. Preparations are now making to set the machinery of the new government in operation, and thus another pledge of the Republican National platform has been fully redeemed and the people of Hawaii are rejoicing in prosperity and their new and secure political relation. And "Paramount" Blount is already forgotten, except by some daring explorer among the musty archives of a Democratic Administration. **FREE HOMES LAW ENACTED.** Another pledge of the Republican Na-

# THE HERO OF PRETORIA

Characteristics of Lord Roberts.  
His Granite Features  
An Intimate Story of the Man Who Has Destroyed the Boer Republics.

LONDON, June 18.—Since Lord Roberts assumed control of British destiny in South Africa there have been many attempts to delineate, for the benefit of the public, his persona, characteristics and his doings at the front. "None has so pleased the British people as the brilliant sketch of the Field Marshal which Julian Ralph contributes to The Daily Mail. Mr. Ralph writes as follows: The first time the correspondents saw him was at a railway car window at Modder river. He sent for them, and addressed them as one who speaks to friends. It seemed to them that he lifted every disability and brushed away every limitation which had hampered and almost crippled them in their work up to that time. They were to write what they pleased, he said, and this was not to be censored. Only their telegrams would be scrutinized. They were to go wherever he went, wherever they wished to go. To me his face suggests the front of a granite mountain, seamed, fluted, battered by storm, strain and racking change. It records acquaintance with every trial to which mortals are put. It suffered in the solitude of undivided responsibility. Care, worry, sickness, danger, unceasing effort, yet a serene, never weary, sympathetic countenance, never away or momentary of passion. I have known many great faces, but that of Lord Roberts is a face apart. I fancy that, in the minds of their worshippers, some of the soberest gods of the old mythologies had faces like his. He dresses in serge khaki, which, plain as that always must be, he renders more plain by rigidity of all orders and decorations. There are men on his staff—there was even an American newspaper reporter with one of the armies—who wear a line and a half of ribbons. But the Chief, who is entitled, to perhaps four or five times as many, wears a bare head and a simple uniform, with a few decorations as that of any civilian. He is so neat and precise in his dress that I suspect he must have been a dandy in earlier life. He is quick and nervous in his movement, and his constant habit is to thrust either one or both hands under his armpits, a practice which makes it easy for artists to familiarize his figure with the public. He is instantaneous and direct in conversation, and goes as straight to the point in view as a well-aimed bullet to a target. I have noticed that when he meets new people he advances toward them eagerly, listens intently, and in three minutes either engages the new acquaintance in earnest conversation or has done with him with a decisive nod of parting. With the army in South Africa his headquarters forms a court—almost as if he were a part of the royalty he represents. You do not call upon him. You sign your name in a book, and he sends for you later if he wants to see you. It may be a Duke when you find in the sale of the Presidency—as it was in my case—and who offers the register for you to sign. The Field Marshal works continuously, and to do so has to be free from interruption; therefore, visitors meet him only at luncheon or dinner. In Bloemfontein, where he was living between walls, his table was a small one, standing a few feet from the head of the large, long table at which sat his staff—his ponderous, impressive staff of distinguished men of the aristocracy. You dined with "Robt" in khaki, of course, at his small table—if you were highly honored; or you may dine with his staff, and be presented to him after the meal for a long or a brief interview, as he pleases. This is precisely the amount and extent of state about his surroundings. But all state vanishes when you touch the hand of "the little man" and talk with him about the two subjects which engross him—the war around him and politics at home. If you wonder that politics find such spacious lodgment as they do in his mind, you have not remembered how politics affected him in his career as a General, here in South Africa—when he could have prevented this war by a vastly smaller one, in Afghanistan, in many fields. Lord Roberts never smokes tobacco, and with drink he has little to do. A glass of wine with two or three meals suffices for him. He preaches temperance to his soldiers, and they all know that he shows no patience with those who drink to excess. He presides at meetings of the Army Temperance Association and extols sobriety, but, like all broad-minded men, he refrains from advocating the impossible—one form of which is total abstinence. He has never been known to use an oath, and, indeed, there must be comparatively few men whose religion influences them so deeply as does his in every affair of life. He never parades his piety, never forces it upon those around him. Yet on every Sunday since he joined his army he has attended divine service. Not a word has he ever spoken to his staff suggesting or ordering their presence, yet he is certain to attend the weekly service—an example to the army so modestly and so persistently presented that it cannot help but be powerful. When he took the sacrament at Driefontein the other day, in the face of an entire army of the whole army, it was witnessed by an army of his religion. All saw in it an act of sincere faith. It is almost as hard to reconcile his gentleness and sympathy

# THE FAIR AT PARIS

Gossip From the Great Exposition.  
A Paying Investment  
Odd Features of the Show From Which France is Coining Good Money.

PARIS, June 12.—The golden harvest of the exposition has at last begun. Twice this week the number of visitors exceeded half a million, which surpasses the figures of the 1889 exposition at a similar period. It is estimated that over 8,000,000 persons have now passed the turnstiles. The greatest difficulty now is experienced in getting from the grounds at night, the street car and omnibus facilities being utterly inadequate to cope with the immense crowds, and the cabmen are having high times, demanding and getting fancy prices for short trips home. It is nothing unusual for them to ask \$2 for a trip for which the legal fare is 20 cents. The electrical arrangements at the Chateau d'Eau have been repaired and the illuminations during the evening are now very brilliant and effective. The American pavilion was closed four days this week for the improvement of its internal decoration. A large piece of statuary representing three wild bronchos forms a very striking centerpiece and about it are palms and flowers and a circular sofa. The walls have been repainted a softer color, relieving the former glare of white, and a number of paintings have been hung. Further improvement is being contemplated. The juries have begun their tasks and the American representatives in each group are hard at work seeking honors for United States exhibits. Parisians, who so long have revelled in the cabarets representing death, heaven and hell, which almost every visitor considers a part of the sights of Paris, are now offered another morbid attraction in the shape of a drama written and performed by a couple of Parisiennes who have just been released after serving terms of imprisonment for attempted murder. One is an actress who was convicted of attempting to dispose of a rival by a diet of pins concealed in a pudding. The other was the heroine of a cause célèbre of the past. She had tried to poison her husband with strychnine, and, on conviction, attempted to commit suicide by driving a hat pin through her heart. The women made acquaintance with each other while in the prison of St. Lazare, by rappings on the wall dividing their cells. On their release recently, they wrote a play which is very sensational and partly autobiographical, and which will shortly be produced at one of the small theaters within the exposition grounds. Interest in the Transvaal war has subsided very considerably since Lord Roberts began his victorious march, and especially since he announced that the Johannesburg gold mines were unharmed. Fear of damage to the mines, in which an immense amount of French money is invested, has been the leading cause of anxiety for the Frenchman, who in no wise shared the advice freely given the Boers by a portion of the French press to destroy the mines as a latter day emulation of the burning of Moscow by the Russians. French shareholders failed to see the heroic side of this act, through which they would be the greatest sufferers, and the news of the safety of the mines brought a sigh of relief. The subsequent occupation of Pretoria by the British received scant attention and most of the journals are of the opinion that it does not mean an end of the war, but that, on the contrary, it will be succeeded by the now much talked of guerrilla warfare, which they predict will tire the British out and cost them more blood and treasure than even yet have been expended.

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# FIRE CHECKED JUST IN TIME

Blaze on Merchant Street Last Night Threatened Much Damage.

But for the prompt response of the fire department and the efforts of some young men, a disastrous fire might have occurred behind the stores of the Hawaiian Hardware Company, Davies & Co. and Gonsalves & Co. on Merchant street. A young man named Sturtevant discovered the blaze in the yard about 9 o'clock behind the Hardware Company, and at once sent a telephone call to the fire department. Without waiting for the arrival of the hose wagons, he and others broke the locks on the iron gates which close the entrance to the back yards. They found a barrel full of sawdust and waste rags, which were probably saturated with oil and store sweepings in a blaze. The barrel was directly against several large casks of machine oil, which were piled up in a long row. On the other side of the barrel were a number of filled casks, which were slightly charred. The barrel was quickly pulled away from the dangerous locality and the contents strewn upon the ground. The chemical engine was the first to appear upon the scene. A hose was run into the back yard and the chemical fluid turned upon the blazing material, which was soon smothered. The engines and hose wagons made a quick run to the corner of Fort and Queen, and hose was stretched from Merchant street but not used. A big crowd followed in the wake of the fire wagons, but were somewhat disappointed in seeing no blaze.

# POLICE RESERVE OF FIFTY MEN

Permanent Auxiliary Guard Secretly Organized by Department.

Unknown to the Honolulu public, the Police Department has for the last few weeks been training men in police tactics as an emergency squad. High Sheriff Brown has now a force of fellows capable of handling with success any decent sized strike or riot. The High Sheriff some time ago instructed Captain Parker to enlist a number of men who were not to receive pay unless called upon to do active service, when they would be commissioned. The force is intended to be a permanent auxiliary guard. Captain Parker began the organization and offered almost two hundred capable men for the service at the start. From this number a good pick was made. Many of the men chosen had formerly served on the force and retired honorably. The men were instructed in the law and concerning the police regulations. They were taught how to use the club and also how to handle Springfield rifles and how to drill. It is expected that uniforms will soon be supplied the new men. About fifty will be on the reserve force.

# COMMITTEE ON SPORTS.

Last Year's Plans Will be Followed in General.

No meeting of the Committee on Sports of the Fourth of July general committee on celebration was held on account of a lack of a quorum. Dr. Grossman, the chairman, states that it is the intention to follow the plan of last year's program for the afternoon sports to be held on the old Makiki baseball grounds. This will consist mainly of foot races, pole vaulting, leaping, jumping and other events of the kind. The committee is undecided as to whether to endeavor to bring off a base ball match as it would interfere with the general sports program. Dr. Grossman says, however, that the old parade ground at Makiki might be utilized for this purpose to advantage.

# Edings Withdraws.

W. S. Edings has withdrawn his appearance in six cases now pending in the Circuit Court. In three of these Lucy Peabody was plaintiff and in the others T. R. Mossman was plaintiff.

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Fourth of July Committee.  
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